

MAR 13 1957



NDJAZENG, FRENCH CAMEROUN

Photo by Leon V. Kofod

Ministry of the
**PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES**

to the victims of leprosy

Pam
Leper's
(uncat)

"The Key to Leprosy is the Child"

states Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, world renowned leprologist and medical advisor to American Leprosy Missions, Inc. Most cases of leprosy are contracted in childhood, though the disease may not become apparent till later.

"If all little *children* could be separated from their infected parents, the disease could be brought under control by that means alone in due time," adds Doctor Cochrane. The separation of babies at birth from the source of contagion is an almost 100% guarantee against contagion.

Children are not only more susceptible than are adults but also are more responsive to treatment. If treated early, they may be saved entirely from the terrible deformities that plague leprosy sufferers.

These facts have brought about a change of emphasis in leprosy work. American Leprosy Missions, Inc. is helping with the care of some 6,000 uninfected *children*. Also great stress is given to early detection of the disease.

"Suffer the little *children* to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 19:14.

PRESBYTERIANS...

... like other American Protestants, reach out hands of compassion to such of the ten million Hansen's disease (leprosy) patients as they can reach in the countries where they have missions. The three groups of Presbyterians whose work is described here — THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A., THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S., and THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — do so through an agency now nearly fifty years old, *AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS, INC.*, and its parent body in London, *THE MISSION TO LEPERS*, now eighty-two years old. These two bodies exist to support with special funds this special, and nowadays increasingly expert, branch of medical missions. They aim *within their means* to supply *all* the working funds required above government aid and the patients' own productivity, while the Boards of Missions provide the personnel. American Leprosy Missions at present falls much below its aim and asks help from all who read these words.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

India

Number of Leprosy Colonies	85
Population	361,900,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	1,700,000

Our leprosy work in India is administered by The Mission to Lepers (London) with American Leprosy Missions providing 60% of the budget for colonies which are American-connected.

Ambala The modern world-wide Christian cooperative ministry to victims of Hansen's disease had its beginnings a century ago just outside the ancient city of Ambala in the Punjab. There an English colonel, horrified by the condition of miserable beggars with leprosy, helped an American missionary start one of the first "asylums" in all India for this disease. And there Wellesley Bailey, who later founded the Mission to Lepers, became so interested in the Ambala Home that he resigned his government post to become its first director.

In a non-endemic area, with migrants from the hills as its only patients, Ambala's future was uncertain for a number of years. But now the local and provincial governments have promised more land and new dormitories, and American help has given the ancient settlement new buildings and a new occupational therapy and recreation program under the enthusiastic direction of a volunteer worker from New York City.

At present there are 90 patients, but the government has requested the admission of 10 more whom it will support.

Staff members: Dr. P. A. Paul, superintendent and medical officer; Dr. Everett E. Murray, assistant medical officer; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Williams, volunteer social worker.

Naini Fittingly, one of the oldest and best-run agricultural settlements for Hansen's disease in India is at the junction of two great and sacred rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, where the sick of the entire country come to be healed. Naini is a unit of the Presbyterian Mission Station of Allahabad, made famous by Dr. Sam Higginbottom.

This 70-year old hospital community places great stress on education and a well-integrated community life. About 300 men, women and children attend school, adult literacy classes, regular church services and Bible classes. Much enthusiasm is displayed every year by eager Thespians who organize and produce the annual Christmas play. In agriculture and dairy farming the patients contribute to their own support as well as learn skills which will aid them after they leave the hospital.

A news item from Naini should bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of many well-heeled members of American churches. The Christian patients at Naini, most of whom have only the pitifully few rupees they earn in settlement activities, gave in offerings in one year almost 200 rupees! More than 40 was sent to flood victims and the rest was given to the Mission as their love-token of gratitude.

Staff members: Mr. Fred C. Carswell, superintendent; Dr. J. J. Isaacs, medical officer; Mrs. (Dr.) Isaacs, associate; Miss Mary Doran, nurse.

Miraj A new policy at the old colony of Miraj, founded by Sir William Wanless in 1905, aims at a more enlightened, modern and rapid therapy. The hospital now admits almost exclusively young patients in the early stages of the disease and with little deformity. On D.D.S. treatment it is expected that many of these will be ready for discharge within two years. Thus the turn-over will be more rapid, more patients will be treated and more will be returned to a useful and happy place in society.

In addition to the 169 resident adults, 26 child-patients, and 20 healthy children, the hospital also treats 140 out-patients, who come weekly for injections and D.D.S. pills.

Staff members: Dr. A. G. Fletcher, Jr., (on furlough), Dr. James R. Donaldson, superintendent; Dr. W. B. Shiralkar, medical officer.

Thailand

Number of Leprosy Colonies	5
Population	18,836,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	60,000

Chiengmai In the land of the white elephant and on an island which once provided a playground for one of the royal beasts, is the center of one of the outstanding efforts at leprosy control undertaken by private or government agencies. It is the historic McKean Leprosy Colony five miles below Chiengmai City, capital of northern Thailand.

Founded in 1908 by Dr. James W. McKean, the historic settlement became (1950-1955) the scene of a truly cooperative and inter-denominational leprosy program. Directed by a Baptist missionary, the Presbyterian mission provided training courses for doctors, nurses and missionary workers of all denominations in Southeast Asia. As a result of these unique courses some 10,000 leprosy patients in northern Thailand, who would otherwise go untreated, are now being cared for by other mission groups.

Another outstanding contribution to leprosy control in Thailand is the system of preventive villages established by Dr. Buker for those who live too far from the central colony at Chiengmai to come in for regular treatment. There are now 22 of these villages within a radius of 200 miles from Chiengmai. Under constant supervision, these villages are economically self-contained units. Chiengmai-trained patients are sent out to staff the clinics and build community life.

The McKean settlement has become one of the greatest spheres of Christian influence in all Thailand. More than four hundred of its five hundred resident patients are sincere, active, and convinced Christians, among them several former Buddhist priests, who came to the colony as patients. And among the 2229 residents of the preventive villages, 1304 have become Christians.

Staff members: Dr. Richard S. Buker (now on furlough); Dr. Chinda Singhanetra, administrator of the colony; Mr. Boon Lert Santanin, assistant; Dr. Lizabet Schnorff, temporary medical officer; Rev. Albert Newport, temporary director of villages.

Leprosy Colonies	18
Population	29,500,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	40,000

Taegu Another great center of Christian influence in the East is in the war devastated settlement of Taegu in South Korea. More than 75 percent of its thousand patients are Christian, and religious activities provide the core of community life.

Established in 1927, the large and once beautiful agricultural settlement has undergone many changes of government. At the end of World War II, it was taken over by the American government from the Japanese and later turned back to the Presbyterian mission. Large government subsidies were received until the outbreak of the Korean war in June, 1950, when they were substantially reduced and the colony again suffered great hardships. Since the war, inflation has almost wrecked its animal husbandry and handicrafts program.

Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, ALM's Medical Advisor, spent a month in Korea in 1954 at the invitation of the government and of The American-Korean Foundation. As part of his exhaustive report on a total leprosy situation that he thought the worst he had even seen, he noted that this colony was so hemmed in by the city as to make further growth impossible. Since, however, it is near the Mission's general hospital, he recommended that it be reduced to become an auxiliary of that hospital. Then the two together will afford a model of leprosy treatment as a normal part of any hospital's service to the public.

ALM'S grant in 1955-56 is \$21,000 — of which \$6,000 is for property improvement.

Superintendent, Dr. Kenneth M. Scott (main responsibility to the General Hospital).

Medical officers, Dr. Hi Hyung King, Dr. Howard F. Moffett (to return in 1956).

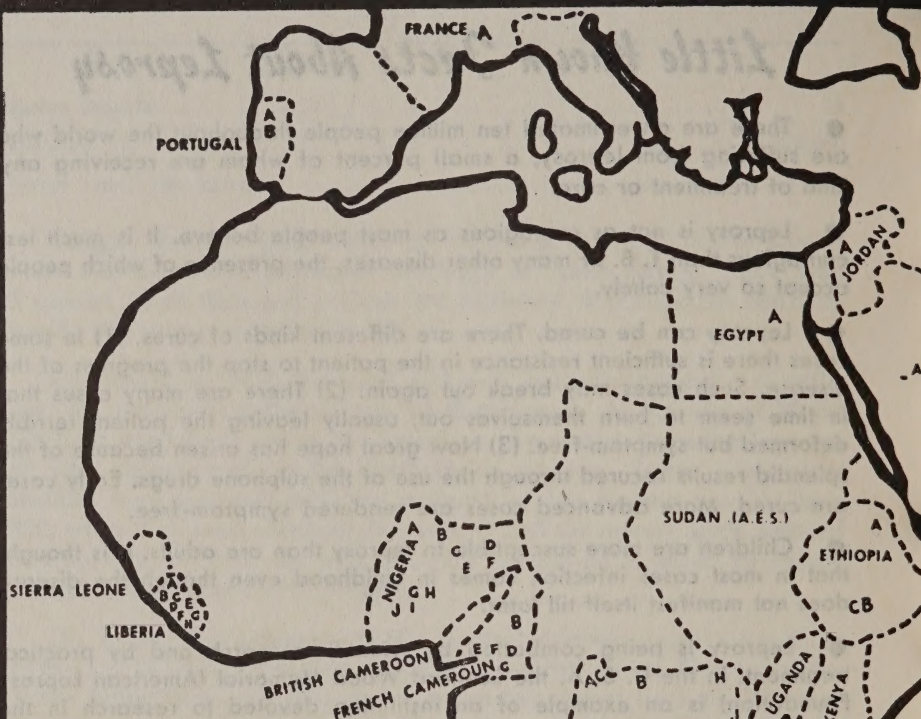
Religious Director, Rev. Chong Eun Kim.

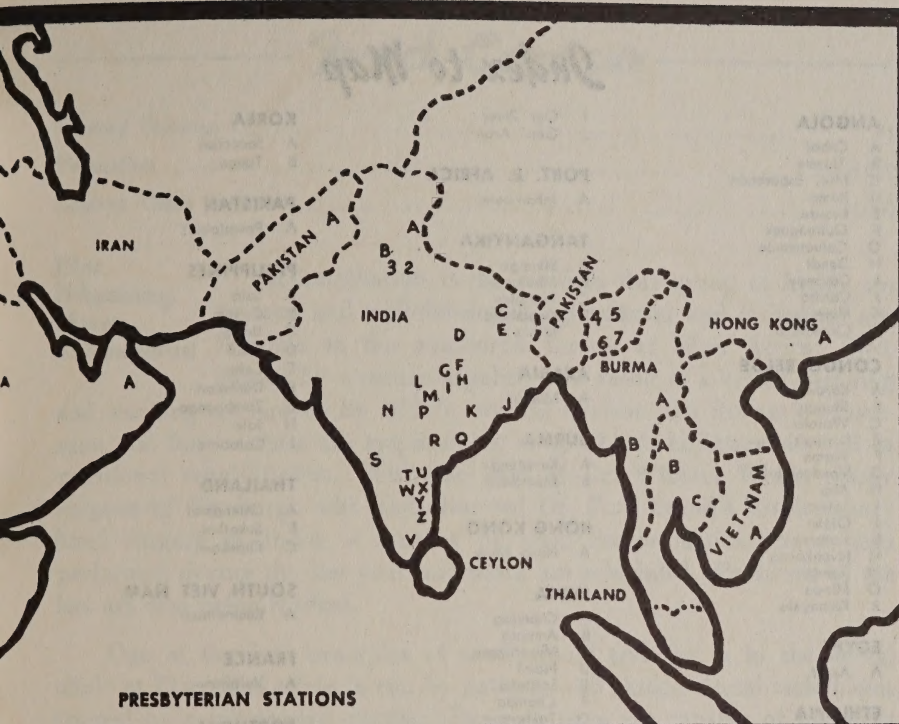
Nurse, Miss Il Sang Chung.

(Continued on page 9)

Little Known Facts About Leprosy

- There are an estimated ten million people throughout the world who are suffering from leprosy, a small percent of whom are receiving any kind of treatment or care.
- Leprosy is not as contagious as most people believe. It is much less contagious than T. B. or many other diseases, the presence of which people accept so very calmly.
- Leprosy can be cured. There are different kinds of cures. (1) In some cases there is sufficient resistance in the patient to stop the progress of the disease. Such cases may break out again. (2) There are many cases that in time seem to burn themselves out, usually leaving the patient terribly deformed but symptom-free. (3) Now great hope has arisen because of the splendid results secured through the use of the sulphone drugs. Early cases are cured. More advanced cases are rendered symptom-free.
- Children are more susceptible to leprosy than are adults. It is thought that in most cases infection comes in childhood even though the disease does not manifest itself till later.
- Leprosy is being combatted by scientific research and by practical treatment. In the U. S. A. the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) is an example of an institution devoted to research in the field of leprosy. American Leprosy Missions, Inc. is devoted primarily to the care of leprosy victims, although the Technical Medical Advisor and a few missionary doctors associated with ALM have made and are making contributions in the field of research of outstanding significance.
- Leprosy victims find the social stigma more excruciating than the physical pain which the disease may produce. Until the social stigma of leprosy has been eradicated, science will never be able to control or cure the disease of leprosy.
- American Leprosy Missions has expunged the word "leper" from its vocabulary because of its offensive social implications. Some agencies have gone even farther and dropped the word "leprosy" in favor of "Hansen's Disease" (H. D.) in an effort to undercut this social stigma.
- H. D. patients who are cured and who return to community life again must have social acceptance and a normal opportunity for re-employment.
- Surgery is restoring use of hands and removing other deformities which hinder successful rehabilitation.
- Faith in God through Jesus Christ is restoring hope and self-respect in people who were utterly lost in hopelessness and degradation.





PRESBYTERIAN STATIONS

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FRENCH CAMEROUN

D Metet
E Sakbayeme
F Ndjazeng
G Elat

INDIA

B Ambala
D Allahabad
S Miraj

KOREA

A Soonchun
B Taegu

PAKISTAN

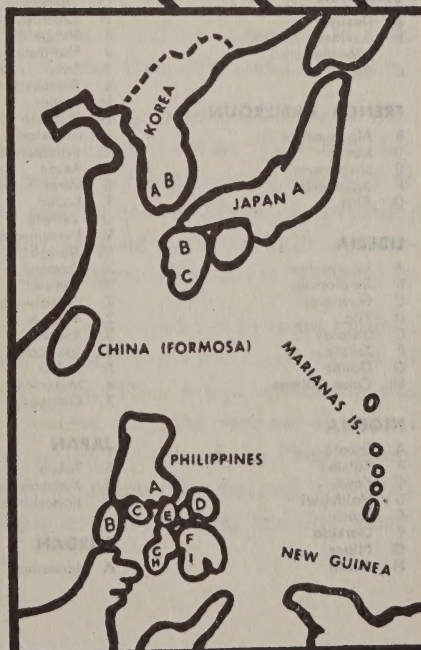
A Rawalpindi

THAILAND

A Chiangmai

COLOMBIA

A Agua de Dios



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French Cameroun

Leprosy Colonies	31
Population	3,006,000
Leprosy Cases (known)	23,000

Elat Rehabilitation is the word in this group of highly or-
Ndgazeng ganized and well-developed agricultural and industrial set-
Metet tlements in the equatorial forests of West Africa. Now
Sakbayeme guided by a common policy as a result of a recent planning
and teaching conference by ALM's medical advisor, Dr. Robert G. Coch-
rane, the four centers are emphasizing surgical rehabilitation as well as
vocational rehabilitation. With the help of Dr. William White, plastic
surgeon of Pittsburgh who had observed Dr. Paul Brand's revolutionary
hand surgery in India, a number of hand reconstructions have been
performed during the last year and more are scheduled. Problems of the
feet are also being studied.

One of the best examples of professional training is in the dental
clinic at Elat. The clinic is run by patients—all skilled dental technicians
trained by a missionary dentist. These patients are capable of handling
any dental problem—from a simple filling to a serious operation to mak-
ing a beautiful set of dentures. (Extractions are free, dentures \$20 a pair.)

In Ndjazeng building skills were learned by both patients and mis-
sionaries alike by doing and by correspondence course. Together they
put up buildings, installed electrical wiring and plumbing, learned to
operate Diesel engines and buzz saws and to use all kinds of carpenter
tools. Now many patients are qualified to hold jobs as building con-
tractors, carpenters, bricklayers, and electricians. (See cover picture.)

Almost 1800 men, women and children are cared for in these modern
Hansen's disease treatment centers, which grew out of a small village of
bark huts established near Elat back in 1925. Then a leprosy colony was
considered a lifetime refuge for the hopeless, crippled victims of one of
Africa's worst plagues. Now the happy active patients of the Presbyterian
Cameroun missions can look forward to reentering normal life with
health, few or no deformities, new skills and knowledge, and for many,
a new way of life in Christian service.

Staff members: Dr. and Mrs. George W. Thorne, Dr. Alexander Anderson, (Elat); Rev. and Mrs. Albert E. Whiley (Ndjazeng); Dr. A. R. Wolfe, (Metet); Dr. V. A. Reihmer, (Sakbayeme); Dr. C. W. Dietrichs, (under appointment to Ndjazeng).

<i>Colombia</i>	
Leprosy Colonies	3
Population	11,295,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	30,000

Agua de Dios In this large government leprosarium a Presbyterian missionary has been struggling for years against government opposition for the right to provide evangelistic services for the small number of Protestant patients. The freedom of the patients to hold services seems to be conceded but entrance of a missionary or pastor from outside is still unacceptable.

Missionary: Rev. Lorentz D. Emory.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.

Korea

(See Page 4 for statistics)

Soonchun On a beautiful green peninsula pushing out into the Korean Sea live 1300 people in a Christian brotherhood of love and harmony. Despite years of hunger, war casualties and privation, patients at the R. M. Wilson Leprosy Colony near the village of Soonchun still gather at Sunday morning services to sing praises to their Lord and to express gratitude for help from America which has enabled them to maintain one of the finest Christian communities in the country. Almost 900 of its residents are confessed Christians and only the war prevented the establishment of a seminary for ministerial training.

A fine example of indigenous control of foreign mission work, Soonchun, though under the direction of Rev. Elmer T. Boyer, is capably run by a national staff of sixty patients, who manage a comprehensive program of medical, religious and agricultural activities.

Established around the turn of the century in the Presbyterian Mission at Kwanju, the colony was transferred in 1924 to its present site. During the Korean War, Soonchun was pillaged and one of its great figures, the beloved Pastor Sone, was killed by the North Koreans. Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, ALM's Medical Advisor, spent a month in Korea in 1954 at the invitation of the government and of The American-Korean Foundation. As part of his exhaustive report on a total leprosy situation that he thought the worst he had ever seen, he recommended that this colony be developed to the highest possible point as a model of the residential type for the country.

Staff: Rev. Elmer T. Boyer, superintendent; Dr. Kang, Dr. J. C. Crane, Dr. Eugene B. Linton (to arrive in 1956).

Congo Belge

Number of Leprosy Colonies	105
Population	11,259,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	200,000

Bibanga
Bulape
Lubondai
Luebo
M'Boi
Mutoto

The effective cooperation between the Belgian government and Protestant missions in the Congo spearheaded by Dr. Eugene R. Kellersberger in Bibanga some 25 years ago, has now reached the goal in these six settlements toward which American Leprosy Missions has constantly striven—full governmental responsibility for operational expenses under complete missionary control. ALM has given \$82,000 in all.

An important part in the achievement of this goal was played by an orchard. Planted by Dr. Kellersberger, when he took over the direction of Bibanga, the immense grove of chaulmoogra trees, first in all Africa, attracted widespread attention throughout Africa and elsewhere. Among those who marvelled were Belgian officials, whom the missionary doctor politely reminded of their own responsibility. As a result he became the first Protestant missionary in the Congo to receive government help. Though the first subsidies were only seven francs a month per patient, they were to increase with the years as the government became more interested in the welfare of its people.

Staff, not including those on furlough 1955-56: Drs. George R. Cousar, John Knox Miller, Gladys Smithwick, Tinsley Smith and Wm. R. Dunn. *Nurses:* Misses Blanche Sawyer, Lena Reynolds, Noli McDonald, Margaret McMurray, Margaret Moore, Alice Longenecker, Mrs. Day Carter, Mrs. Tinsley Smith.

United Presbyterian Church

Pakistan

Rawalpindi Nar Bahadur is one of the medical assistants at this small West Pakistan settlement. Efficient, capable and responsible, he acts as right hand man to the doctor, and is also a leader of the little group of dedicated Christians.

Thirty years ago Nar Bahadur, then a young Gurkha rifleman, came to Rawalpindi with an early case of leprosy. Bitter at first over the loss of his carefree Army life, the young soldier gradually became interested in the activities of the community, and when he was offered a part in the dramatic production of the Prodigal Son, he gladly accepted it. He had to learn Urdu to play the part, and later began to read the New Testament. Eventually Nar Bahadur became a Christian, though it meant breaking completely with his family in Nepal and his old friends.

Now the once bitter young soldier who thought his disease meant the end of life, is sometimes thankful for his affliction, long since cured. For it did mean the end of his life—his old life—and the beginning of a new and rewarding one in Christian service.

Most of the 200 patients at Rawalpindi are hill peoples—Gurkhas, Afghans, Kashmiris, and their artistic talents are evidenced in the attractive and beautifully decorated living quarters.

Staff members: Dr. Reba C. Hunsberger, superintendent; Dr. Daniel McAuley, medical officer; Miss Audrey Campbell, care of children.

Egypt

Population	20,729,000
Leprosy Cases (estimated)	30,000

Asyut In this Moslem land a Christian ministry to victims of Hansen's disease has been carried on for more than 25 years in connection with the American Mission Hospital in Asyut.

About 100 patients come in twice a week for clinical treatment and are given nourishing food as well as sulfone drugs. The work is aided by an annual grant of \$1,500 from American Leprosy Missions.

Staff: Dr. Norman A. Kraft, medical director.

Thus With Financial Aid and Technical Counseling

AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS, INC. helps the missionaries of the American Churches to care for the victims of leprosy. In this way American Leprosy Missions, Inc. operates as an **AUXILIARY OF ALL BOARDS** enabling medical missionaries and others the world over to care for and often cure people with leprosy.

The hope of healing is now greater than ever before. With healing comes the necessity of rehabilitation, (1) physically, through orthopedic surgery and physiotherapy, (2) vocationally, through training to become self supporting, and (3) spiritually, through faith in Jesus Christ and through fellowship with Christians.

From where will AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS get the money which has been promised to the missionaries for their leprosy work?

Only from the voluntary contributions of people who want to help with this work.

Does AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS receive bequests and annuities?

Yes, write for our leaflets on this subject.

Where may gifts for leprosy work be sent?

To any accredited volunteer representative or to any address on the next page.

"Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. And He put forth his hand and touched him saying, I will: be thou clean." Luke 5:12, 13.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

There is no greater expression of the love of Christ in our foreign missionary enterprise than the comforting, sustaining and healing ministry to people with leprosy. Such a ministry could never have become so effective, indeed, it would not be possible today, without the invaluable service of American Leprosy Missions, Inc., and we gratefully acknowledge its financial aid to the stations described in this leaflet.

CHARLES T. LEBER

Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.

We gladly record our warm approval of the world-wide work of American Leprosy Missions, our confidence in its administration, and our pleasure in cooperating with this great agency in the Christlike service of ministering to people with leprosy.

C. DARBY FULTON

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Board of Foreign Missions and the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church are happy in the knowledge that members of their missionary staff are able to share the generous aid of American Leprosy Missions which has made it possible for Asyut and Rawalpindi to become unique centers of hope among mission stations of our church.

DONALD BLACK

Executive Secretary, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America



AMERICAN LEPROSY MISSIONS, INC.

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